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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville
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House and Willard's Hotel.If there is anyone who believes
the good standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer
than I am able to get rid of it.—WILLIAM
JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville,
Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.The party stands where it did in
1896 on the money question.—WILLIAM
JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O.,
Sept. 4, 1900.Four years ago "payable in gold" was
written into contracts; now the phrase is
"void if Bryan is elected."What Mr. Bryan is really opposed to is a
government with power to enforce its au-
thority anywhere, not imperialism, but
enforcement of law.If, prior to the Hearst meeting, any sensible
people were laboring under the delusion
that the Hearst newspapers give news
based upon facts, they believe so no longer.No other class of people are getting out
of debt faster than the farmers of Indiana.
At the rate of 42,004 mortgages satisfied in
1899, covering \$2,815,453, they will soon be
clear-out.The number of real estate mortgages filed
in Indiana during the third year of the
Cleveland administration exceeded the
number filed during the third year of the
McKinley administration by 28,569.The number of real estate mortgages in
this State satisfied in 1896, the third year of
the Cleveland administration, was 34,138
against 42,044 satisfied during 1899, the third
year of the McKinley administration.Official statistics show 5,016 mortgages
covering \$3,522,115 filed in Indiana in 1899,
the third year of the McKinley administration,
against 4,221 covering \$2,815,453 in 1896,
the third year of the Cleveland administration.The net addition to real estate mortgages
in this State during 1899, the third year of
the McKinley administration, was \$3,522,115
as against a net addition of \$2,815,453 in
1896, the third year of the Cleveland ad-
ministration.It is not the State of Indiana alone that
is getting out of debt in these prosperous
times, but the people of the State as well.
Witness the great reduction in real estate
mortgage debts during 1899 over any previous
year.The extraordinary reduction in the number
and amount of real estate mortgages in
this State during the first three years of
the present administration indicates that
the year 1900 will be a record-breaker in
that regard.Mr. Bryan neglected to tell who, if not
the bullion owner, would get the benefit of
coining 35 cents' worth of silver into a
dollar. And yet he fights monopolies, that
is, those in his chairman and friend
Crocker and other friends are not interested.If there is any disaffection among In-
diana Republicans this year it is not among
the farmers, said a speaker who has been
addressing country meetings. Of course it
is not. The farmers of Indiana are prospering
and men who are prospering do not become
disaffected.In this campaign the paramount issue
is patriotism," says Senator Beveridge.
The way men are getting out from the
party whose leaders belittle the govern-
ment, and are climbing on the band-wagon
of the party which stands for national
progress in every direction—even beyond
the Pacific—shows that patriotism will
win.Governor Mount will speak this evening
in Tomlinson Hall. It is understood that
he will devote a considerable portion of
his address to State affairs. In campaign
the administration of State affairs is not
given the attention it should have. There
is not much opportunity for eloquence in
an address devoted to the administration
of the institutions of a State, but the sub-
ject is one of first importance.Of the parade of Wednesday night the
Sentinel says: "The voters turned out by
hundreds, and surprised even those who
had been managing the affair by their
numbers and enthusiasm." As the Sen-
tinel advance announcements had been
made they would turn out by countless
thousands, this drop to hundreds must

have been painful. Also, if the managers
were surprised by the enthusiasm they
must have been expecting precious little,
and were thankful for small favors. For
a "national" affair the parade was hardly
a dazzling success.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

The truth about it is that Mr. Hearst's
much advertised meeting of Democratic
Clubs as a great national event has been
a complete failure. As a meeting of dele-
gates of the Democratic Clubs it would
have been a mild success; but the affair
was heralded for weeks as a national event
which was to cause the failure at the time
of the notification in August to be for-
gotten. On the day of the parade the
national character of the event and the un-
tiring efforts of the Democratic State com-
mittee for two months should have brought
hither from the radius of one hundred
miles at least 10,000 marching men, instead
of a thousand or less. Except when Mr.
Bryan spoke the attendance was insignifi-
cant for a national meeting of delegates,
whose members were to bring inspiration.

For Mr. Bryan, Tomlinson Hall was
crowded, but on such an occasion, so much
advertised, he should have had at least
20,000 hearers and 10,000 from out of town.
He filled half the Statehouse yard in 1896.
Mr. Crocker would draw a hall full here
upon any subject upon which he might
be announced to speak, but a hall full is
no audience for Indianapolis alone. The
Republicans had as many people to hear
Senator Doolittle on Saturday night as had
Mr. Bryan or Mr. Crocker.

In conclusion it can be said without fear
of intelligent contradiction that the Hearst
meeting, as a national affair, was a most
disastrous failure; that as a State demon-
stration it was an equal failure, while the
parade, with the outside and the local
Democratic, was a local success which the
Republicans of this county can eclipse with
a week's notice. If Bryan and
Crocker had not come, no one would have
known of the Hearst meetings in Tomlin-
son Hall.

A CONSERVATIVE FORECAST.

Less than five weeks away from the elec-
tion, there is naturally an interest on the
part of the people to know something of
what the present conditions imply. Most
estimates are liable to be colored by the
wishes of those making them; therefore
the Journal presents the detailed estimate
of the New York Herald. It may be said
here that the Herald was inclined to sup-
port Mr. Bryan until the publication of his
letter of acceptance showed that he was
yet an ardent silverite. In presenting its
estimate the Herald says that its corre-
spondents have investigated the conditions
"in all the States that have been considered
doubtful." The following is the Herald's
estimate of the electoral vote of the sev-
eral States:

Probable	Vote	McK. Bryan	Doubt-ful	McK. Bryan
Alabama	8	8	8	8
Arkansas	8	8	8	8
California	9	9	9	9
Colorado	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	8	8	8	8
Delaware	3	3	3	3
Florida	12	12	12	12
Georgia	12	12	12	12
Idaho	3	3	3	3
Illinois	24	24	24	24
Indiana	15	15	15	15
Iowa	13	13	13	13
Kansas	10	10	10	10
Kentucky	12	12	12	12
Louisiana	8	8	8	8
Maine	6	6	6	6
Maryland	10	10	10	10
Massachusetts	12	12	12	12
Michigan	14	14	14	14
Minnesota	9	9	9	9
Mississippi	8	8	8	8
Missouri	17	17	17	17
Montana	3	3	3	3
Nebraska	8	8	8	8
Nevada	3	3	3	3
N. Hampshire	4	4	4	4
N. Jersey	10	10	10	10
North Carolina	11	11	11	11
N. Dakota	3	3	3	3
Ohio	23	23	23	23
Oregon	4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania	22	22	22	22
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4
South Carolina	9	9	9	9
South Dakota	3	3	3	3
Tennessee	12	12	12	12
Texas	15	15	15	15
Vermont	4	4	4	4
Virginia	12	12	12	12
Washington	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin	12	12	12	12
Wyoming	5	5	5	5
Totals	258	108	21	271

The Herald, in putting forth the forego-
ing estimate, says:

Bryan, to win, must knock the appar-
ently solid Republican column literally to
pieces. Even should he carry all the
"doubtful" States, including Indiana, and
all Illinois, West Virginia and Delaware
to his list, he would have only 22 electoral
votes, or five less than a majority of the
Electoral College. This indicates that to be
elected Bryan must carry New York.

The Baltimore Herald takes exception to
the foregoing estimate so far as Mary-
land is concerned. An independent paper,
the Baltimore Herald declares that no well-
informed man in either party expects to see
Maryland vote for Bryan. With that ex-
ception, the Herald regards the estimate as
conservative. The New York paper puts
Indiana in the list of doubtful States. In
Indiana the best-informed Republicans be-
lieve that its electoral vote will be given
to McKinley. The drift of sentiment is
clearly believed to be McKinleyward. Some
Republicans have put Kentucky in the
doubtful list. If there could be a fair
count the Republicans would have a fair
chance to carry the State, but the second
Goebel law is designed to do the work of
the first with a little circumlocution. Mr.
Manly, of the Republican national com-
mittee, has put Missouri in the doubtful
list, but Missouri will give its vote for
Bryan unless we are yet in the age of
miracles. So, taken all in all, the estimate
of the New York Herald may be regarded
as conservative.

MORTGAGE DEBT IN INDIANA.

Under the caption "McKinley Prosperity"
the Sentinel publishes a statement by coun-
ties of the number of mortgages made and
the number satisfied in this State in each
of the years, 1897, 1898 and 1899. The state-
ment is derived from reports of the county
recorders to the Bureau of Statistics. It
shows that in 1897 the number of mortgages
recorded was \$2,389, and the amount \$20,653-
725; number satisfied, 22,488, and the amount
\$2,244,364. In 1898 there were recorded 72,357
mortgages for \$48,137,939, and satisfied 45,469
for \$29,838,524. In 1899 there were recorded
47,529 mortgages for \$41,371,569, and satisfied
42,964 for \$27,809,633. Deducting the number
and amount of mortgages satisfied in each
year from the number and amount of new
mortgages the statement shows a net result
for 1897 of 29,901 mortgages, covering \$18,959-
361; for 1898 of 25,868 mortgages, covering
\$18,294,565, and for 1899 of 5,016 mortgages,
covering \$3,522,115. These figures make a
remarkable showing in favor of McKinley
prosperity and good times. The Sentinel
attempts by juggling and perverting them

to prove that they indicate the reverse and
that the farmers of Indiana are running
into debt instead of getting out. There is
not an intelligent man in the State who
does not know that the opposite is true,
and the foregoing figures prove it. It
should be noted that the statement em-
braces mortgages given in city real estate
transactions as well as farm mortgages,
many of them representing deferred pay-
ments. Of the farm mortgages a large
number are for additional purchases of
land or for farm improvements, which in-
dicate prosperity rather than the reverse.
But, leaving these considerations aside,
the conspicuous feature of the statement
is that the number of mortgages filed for
record dropped from 29,901 in 1897 and 28,608
in 1898 to 5,016 in 1899, while the aggregate
amount covered fell from \$18,959,361 in
1897 and \$18,294,565 in 1898 to \$3,522,115 in 1899.
The number of mortgages satisfied in 1899,
the third year of the McKinley administra-
tion, was 10,116 more than in 1897, the first
year, and the aggregate amount of the
satisfied mortgages was \$10,975,059 more.
The figures show beyond a shadow of doubt
that the third year of the McKinley ad-
ministration witnessed the greatest reduction
in the mortgage indebtedness of the
State and by far the fewest number of
new mortgages of any year on record.

The significance of the foregoing figures
is emphasized by comparing them with a
similar statement for 1896 and 1895, the last
two years of a Democratic administration.
In 1896 there were filed 75,439 mortgages
covering \$47,225,824, and 74,349, covering
\$42,231, covering \$24,320,383. In 1895 there
were filed 72,652 mortgages, covering \$46-
176,234, and 72,652, covering \$30,068-
909, leaving the net number filed 41,442,
covering \$36,107,234. Comparison of these figures
with those of 1899 will show there were
about eight times as many mortgages filed
in each of the last two years of the Cleve-
land administration as there were in the
third year of the McKinley administration.
And the last year of the McKinley ad-
ministration is yet to be heard from. There
is not a particle of doubt that it will show
the fewest number of mortgages filed, the
greatest number satisfied, and the total
mortgage debt of the State reduced to the
lowest figure during the last twenty-five
years. Under McKinley prosperity and
getting out of debt as never before, and
any person who tries to make them believe
differently will be laughed at.

MR. ZENOR IS WRONG.

A correspondent writes the Journal from
Campbellburg, Washington county, that,
in a speech delivered there, Representative
Zenor said that the reason the Democrats
in the House did not vote for the amend-
ment proposed to the Constitution to reach
trusts was that it would take from the
States all authority to legislate against
such monopolies. He asks: "How is this?"
The answer is that Mr. Zenor is mistaken,
and, that others may see that he is so, the
House proposition is given, word for word,
as follows:

Congress shall have the power to define,
regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, mono-
polies or combinations, whether existing in
the form of corporations or otherwise. The
several States may continue to exercise
such power in any manner not in conflict
with the laws of the United States.

It will be seen from the foregoing that
to the States are reserved the same rights
that they have in all other matters where
both Congress and Legislature may legis-
late regarding the same subject. It will
also be seen that Mr. Zenor is deceiving all
audiences in the Second district to which
he makes the statement alluded to.

During Mr. Cleveland's second term Mr.
Olney, as attorney general, declared that
prosecutions against monopolies under the
Sherman law could not be successfully
prosecuted, and he went on to say that all
such matters were under the control of
States. A year ago, when Mr. Bryan was
told, in the anti-trust conference, that what
he proposed as federal legislation would be
declared unconstitutional, he said that if
such legislation should be declared uncon-
stitutional he favored a constitutional
amendment. The Republicans in the House,
to save time, proposed to amend the Con-
stitution at the outset, but, as a two-thirds
vote is required to pass such a proposition
in the House, it was defeated by the solid
Democratic vote. Such being the case, it
is fair to assume that all the Democratic
demagogues care about so-called trusts is
to raise some sort of an issue. As both
parties declare against trusts there can be
no issue unless it is raised against Demo-
cratic representatives for defeating the
anti-trust proposition to make it possible
to prosecute such monopolies under acts of
Congress.

Hon. James Campbell, of Illinois, twelve
years a member of the Legislature and
four years a member of Congress as a
Democrat, and now home on a furlough
from the Philippines, where he has been
serving as lieutenant colonel of a volunteer
regiment, has declared for McKinley. He
says:

The insurrection in the Philippines is
kept alive by Democratic agitation. Agri-
cultural and small band of wandering
natives are keeping up the struggle in
hopes of Bryan's election, and if it were
not for the encouragement given them
by Bryan in this country they would have
collapsed long ago.

Colonel Campbell resigned a seat in Con-
gress to raise a regiment which saw ser-
vice in Cuba. Four years ago he was an
ardent supporter of Bryan. Fighting for
the flag seems to have cured him.

Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture,
J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, has
pitched into Mr. Bryan and the Populist
attorney general of Nebraska for bringing
a suit against the shareholders of a large
starch factory on the ground that it is
operated by a company not recognized by
the laws of Nebraska. He tells Mr. Bryan
that the factory is controlled by the home
shareholders as it always has been, and
that Mr. Bryan, to use the word of Mr.
Morton, "lies" when he declares otherwise.
"Disaster is desired by Bryan and Smith,"
says Mr. Morton; "they are evolutions from
calamity." And now, when "God and na-
ture have made normal calamity impos-
sible these leaders propose artificial calamity
by legal process. They are the twin
dynamites to generate discontent, to pa-
ralyze prosperity and to shatter thrift."

A statement just issued by the state
auditor of Iowa shows that during the
years from 1893 to 1897 there were organized
in that State fifty-one new savings banks,
whose capital stock aggregated \$1,550,000,
and during the same period twenty-three
banks suspended. From 1897 to the pre-
ent time eighty-six new savings banks
have been organized, whose capital stock
aggregates \$1,748,700, and only twelve have
suspended. In other words, thirty-five
more savings banks have been organized
during McKinley's administration than
were during Cleveland's, and the suspen-
sions have been fewer by eleven. Yet
Mr. Cleveland was an advance agent of
prosperity compared with Bryan.

The Philadelphia Times, which has been
more or less Democratic for some years,
came out plainly for Bryan this week,
whereupon the Record, the other Demo-
cratic paper of the city, welcomes it as
"a straightforward advocate of Bryan and
democracy, while fully recognizing the dif-
ficulty of reconciling Bryan and Demo-
cracy." The Record then goes on to say
that "in a more doubtful State than
Pennsylvania the Times' change of base
might be of importance." This can hardly
be regarded as a warm welcome into the
party.

In his opening address at the American
Bankers' Association, President Hill said:
Our flag has been carried into distant
parts of the world; how long it will fly in
those parts or just what it will represent
no one now can say, but this may be
safely said: That we have broken our
commercial shell and the trade of our
country will never be pushed back within
the confines of the United States.

If Mr. Bryan had been elected four years
ago, and the country put on a silver
basis, we would not have broken our com-
mercial shell.

Personally, Grover Cleveland was re-
garded as a safe man, but owing to the
principles he represented and the party
that was behind him his election in 1892
precipitated one of the worst panics the
country has ever known. Mr. Bryan is
an unsafe man and represents far worse
principles than Mr. Cleveland did, and has
a much worse party, or several of them,
behind him. Can anybody doubt that his
election would cause a panic?

Mr. Johnson, who has something to do
with the running of the Bryan national
committee, has made an estimate of the
electoral vote in which he gives Mr. Mc-
Kinley 94 of the 447 votes. Mr. Johnson is
as visionary as he was when he visited
the Indiana Democratic managers and
asked for a contribution for the national
committee.

Gen. E. S. Briggs, of Wisconsin, com-
mander of the "Iron Brigade" in the civil war,
and a prominent Gold Democrat in 1896,
will deliver an address soon in support
of McKinley and Roosevelt. He is one of
the Old Guard kind that never surren-
ders.

When Mr. Bryan tries to create the
impression, as he has done repeatedly in
his speeches, that Abraham Lincoln was
a greenback inflationist, he insults the
memory of a man whose name he has no
right to take on his lips.

Mr. Bryan has denied that he was paid
for insisting on the insertion of 16 to 1 in
the Kansas City platform, but he never
denied that he was in the pay of the sil-
ver mine syndicate prior to his nomination
in 1896.

Nobody expects the Sentinel to get within
gunshot of the truth about a Democratic
demonstration, but to say there were 8,000
men in the parade Wednesday night is
piling it on a little too thick.

A cotton mill company in Louisiana has
decided to postpone the construction of a
large factory until after the election. Its
contracts have been made "void if Bryan
is elected."

Aldo E. Stevenson says he feels con-
fident of Democratic victory in Illinois and
Chairman Jones declares Indiana safe for
Bryan. But the polls are not closed yet.

Among the delegates to the Democratic
club convention wearing white or black
silk hats how many were there who could
tell what imperialism is?

There is no reason to believe that the
much heralded convention of Democratic
clubs in this city changed or affected a
single vote.

By not attending the convention Mr.
Hearst escaped a frost, but he did not
escape much "cussing" which was deep if
not loud.

As Mr. Bryan's carriage passed up
Washington street, yesterday afternoon, it
was followed closely by a wagon of the In-
dianapolis Coffin Company, bearing two
caskets. "In the midst of life we are in
death," even though both be political.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Gist of the Situation.
"Wouldn't you drop a friend who hadn't
written to you for months and months?"
"No; I'd try to understand that he had dropped
me."

Belated Activity.
"Gibbs doesn't seem to have much political
energy."
"Oh, yes he has; he's saving it to tell us
after the election how things ought to have been
run."

A Danger to Shun.
"Did that girl give any reason for refusing
you?"
"Yes; she said I looked too much like a man
who was bent on having his own way about
everything."

A Business Error.
"Never brag about your property."
"I did so, and a lot of my best customers
dropped off to patronize that poorer dealer in the
next block."

The Giddy Intellectual Whirl.
"Pendelope Joppa is an active club member,
isn't she?"
"Active? I think so. She has already this
month resigned from three clubs and started
four new ones."

A Partisan Verdict.
"Bryan says the people have made him what
he is."
"I question that; however, he can put it down
that the people are not going to make him what
he wants to be."

Sternberg Converted.
Chicago Post.
Well, our anti-canteen friends, who think
the American army is going to the demni-
tion bowwows, will have to stop quoting
Surgeon General Sternberg in support of
their claims. He formally announces that
he has changed his mind and is now with
all others who take the practical rather
than the theoretical view of the subject.

Bryan Misrepresented.
Kansas City Journal.
The statement that Mr. Bryan believes
every word he utters is a gross misrepresen-
tation. Mr. Bryan is not an idiot.

OLD USAGES IN THE NAVY

CUSTOMS UNCHANGED SINCE THE
DAYS OF SAILING SHIPS.American Navy Less Conservative
Than British—Practices Retained
Only When of Intrinsic Value.

New York Tribune.

Modern naval architecture and the adoption
of new methods for the regulation of
ships and men have not obliterated old
customs and customs in the British navy,
and, according to the opinion of a writer
in the London Mail, "there will be a big
shaking up of dry bones in our navy when
the next great sea war happens. Not that
there is any inefficiency, lack of smartness
or unreadiness to be feared. But until you
have lived in one of her Majesty's ships
you can form no idea of what a conserva-
tive institution the British navy is. As
it ever was it ever shall be, so to speak,
the customs of the navy, while Nelson and
precedent are things to be sworn by.

"Though sail power and three deckers are
gone, the impress of Nelson upon naval
routine is almost as distinct as ever. The
system of issuing rations to the crews is
much the same now as it was at Trafalgar;
imperfect, wretchedly unsatisfactory
in nearly every way to modern ideas, yet
according to precedent, and, therefore, the
Admiralty have but just taken steps to
improve it. Capturing ships by means of
boarding parties has disappeared from the
probabilities of naval warfare, yet in the
British navy boarding parties are still
trained. Not, mind you, because they are
expected to be of much use, but because
"Nelson did it."

"Evening quarters is another Nelson
survival, but not a mere absurdity, like
those above mentioned. It was instituted
by the great admiral in order to assure
himself that his gun crews were properly
manned. It still remains only a
manner of the men held to ascertain
whether the divisions, foretop, maintop,
forecastle, quarterdeck and mainmast are
properly manned. It is still retained as
another survival, for foretop and main-
top disappeared when steam replaced sail
power.

"A curious fact, not generally known, is
that the black silk handkerchief which
Jack knots around his throat was first
worn as mourning by the navy, and has
ever since been retained. The three white
stripes around the broad blue collar of the
sailor's jumper come from the colors of
Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. Thus
the Nelson legend affects not only the
dress, but the food and clothing as well.
The broad blue collar itself is older
than the great admiral. It was first adopted
at that period when sailors plastered their
hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and
powder.

"A USELESS SURVIVAL.
"At 9 o'clock each night the sentry in
every ship in her Majesty's fleet. For
the sentry of this custom is to look
back to the day of flintlocks. Then, in
order to test the priming and see that his